

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET**SUBJECT:** (Optional)

Your Breakfast for Representative Barbara Kennelly (D., CT) on 11 Feb at 7:45 a.m.

FROM:Dave Gries
Director of Congressional Affairs**EXTENSION****NO.****DATE**

10 February 1987

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)**DATE****RECEIVED****FORWARDED****OFFICER'S
INITIALS****COMMENTS** (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

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CC: DDA
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DD/ICS

OCA 87-0461
10 February 1987

NOTE FOR: Acting Director

FROM: Dave Gries *DB*

SUBJECT: Your Breakfast for Representative Kennelly on
11 February

STAT You invited Kennelly because she is a new Member of HPSCI.
Dick Kerr, Bill Donnelly, [] Ev Hineman, []
and I will also attend.

STAT [] talking points attached give a good picture of
what we know. Kennelly's father was John Bailey, whom you will
remember as Democratic National Committee Chairman during the
Kennedy days. He also controlled the Democratic party in
STAT Connecticut before and after that period.

Attachments

Page Denied

Connecticut - 1st District

1 Barbara B. Kennelly (D)

Of Hartford — Elected 1982

Born: July 10, 1936, Hartford, Conn.
Education: Trinity College (Washington, D.C.), B.A. 1958; Trinity College (Hartford, Conn.), M.A. 1971; Harvard-Radcliffe Business Administration Program, 1959.

Occupation: Public official.

Family: Husband, James J. Kennelly; four children.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

Political Career: Hartford Court of Common Council, 1975-79; Conn. secretary of state, 1979-82.

Capitol Office: 1230 Longworth Bldg. 20515; 225-2265.



In Washington: Much like the woman she nominated for vice president in 1984, Geraldine Ferraro, Kennelly is equal parts feminist and old pol. She moves easily between those roles, in one breath arguing forcefully for women's issues and in the next breath spinning a tale about "Danny" — Ways and Means Chairman Dan Rostenkowski — in a way that makes it clear the Chicago power-broker is someone she likes and understands.

It is not surprising that Kennelly feels at ease around old-fashioned Democrats. She saw plenty of them growing up; her father was John Bailey, the legendary Connecticut party boss and chairman of the Democratic National Committee under Kennedy and Johnson.

Kennelly's knack for getting along with the male-dominated House leadership has brought her a long way in a short time. She had been in the chamber less than a year when she won a seat on Ways and Means, and in December 1984, Speaker O'Neill appointed her to the Democratic Steering and Policy Committee, which makes committee assignments and helps design legislative and political strategies.

Kennelly is a latecomer to feminist issues; she says her three daughters convinced her to become active. When she, Ferraro and other congressional feminists began pushing their "equity" agenda in 1983, Kennelly said, "Am I going to tell you I am going to change the world of Danny Rostenkowski? No. Am I going to try? Yes."

Her biggest legislative accomplishment was winning passage in 1984 of part of the "equity" package — a law to encourage payment of child support. It requires states to see that money is withheld from the paychecks of parents who are delinquent in meeting court-ordered child support payments.

On Ways and Means, Kennelly also represents the interests of the insurance industry, whose glass towers dominate the Hartford cityscape. In the 98th Congress, she had a hand in shaping a major revision of insurance tax laws lowering the industry's overall tax burden.

At Home: Even though she learned politics at her father's knee, Kennelly took her time getting into the business. She was almost 40, directing two large social service agencies in Hartford, when she was appointed to fill a vacancy on the City Council in 1975. She easily won a full term soon after.

It took a strikingly independent move to win her next office. Gloria Schaffer, the Democratic secretary of state, decided to step down from her post in 1978. Party protocol called for replacing her with another Jewish woman to balance the ethnic makeup of the statewide ticket. Kennelly ignored precedent. Piecing together an organization at the state party convention that drew comparisons with her father, she finagled the nomination from the party favorites and won easily in November.

In 1981, two weeks after six-term Democratic Rep. William R. Cotter died of cancer, Kennelly announced her candidacy to replace him. Other Democrats dropped out, and she was nominated by acclamation.

Kennelly had little trouble in the subsequent special election against GOP nominee Ann P. Uccello, a former mayor of Hartford. Although Uccello had been a strong vote-getter when she captured the mayoralty in 1969, her political visibility had faded after a narrowly unsuccessful 1970 campaign against Cotter.

Running in a Democratic stronghold, Kennelly also had a huge financial lead. The national Republican Party wrote off Uccello, and Kennelly won with nearly 60 percent.

Barbara B. Kennelly, D-Conn.

Connecticut 1

Central — Hartford

Hartford, the capital of Connecticut, is a city of contrast. Aetna, The Travelers, CIGNA and other insurance corporations hum with white-collar activity while many of the city's poor blacks and Hispanics stand idle.

The corporate community of Hartford plays a large philanthropic role, paying for housing rehabilitation, job training and other urban development projects. But the problems are large. After the 1980 census, Hartford was rated the fourth poorest city in the nation, with one-quarter of its residents living under the poverty line.

In politics, the 1st used to be the fiefdom of state party boss John Bailey, Kennelly's father, who personally determined which Democrat would represent it in Congress every two years. The 1st has sent a Democrat to Congress in every election but one since 1948.

Democratic candidates continue to do well among all of Hartford's ethnic and racial groups. In the 1982 House special election, the Italian-American wards in the South End voted for Democrat Kennelly rather than the Italian-American Republican, Ann P. Uccello. In 1984, support from Hartford's blacks, who make up more than

one-third of the population, helped Mondale carry the city with 71 percent. But Hartford's electoral influence is slipping with its population, which dropped by 14 percent in the 1970s. Hartford casts less than one-fifth of the total district vote.

Partly for that reason, the Republican Party has some hope in the district. The capital city's urbanized neighbors — East Hartford, West Hartford and Manchester — are not immune to GOP entreaties. Reagan carried all three of these suburbs in 1984 on his way to winning a majority in the 1st; that marked the first time the district had gone Republican since 1972.

United Aircraft's Pratt & Whitney headquarters in East Hartford employs 27,000 people — the largest single source of jobs in the district — and most of the employees are skilled high-technology workers. Other aerospace and high-tech firms have attracted a similar work force there.

Population: 516,232. White 429,260 (83%), Black 59,723 (12%), Asian and Pacific Islander 3,437 (1%). Spanish origin 32,636 (6%). 18 and over 383,559 (74%), 65 and over 65,558 (13%). Median age: 32.

Committees

Ways and Means (21st of 23 Democrats)
Public Assistance and Unemployment Compensation; Selective Revenue Measures.

Elections

1984 General
Barbara B. Kennelly (D) 147,748 (62%)
Herschel A. Klein (R) 90,823 (38%)
1982 General
Barbara B. Kennelly (D) 126,798 (68%)
Herschel A. Klein (R) 58,075 (31%)
Previous Winning Percentage: 1982* (59%)
* Special Election

District Vote For President

1984		1980		1976	
D	115,174 (47%)	D	109,702 (46%)	D	125,895 (52%)
R	129,384 (53%)	R	93,750 (39%)	R	113,154 (47%)
		I	34,942 (15%)		

Campaign Finance

	Receipts	Receipts from PACs	Expenditures
1984			
Kennelly (D)	\$365,582	\$173,558 (48%)	\$362,403
Klein (R)	\$21,772	\$1,250 (6%)	\$22,295

1982

Kennelly (D)	\$173,335	\$60,605 (35%)	\$144,808
Klein (R)	\$17,906	\$250 (1%)	\$17,119

Voting Studies

Year	Presidential Support		Party Unity		Conservative Coalition	
	S	O	S	O	S	O
1984	31	65	88	7	15	78
1983	16	80	95	3	12	83
1982	34	66	92	8	26	74

S = Support O = Opposition

Key Votes

Raise Social Security retirement age to 67 (1983)	N
Bar covert U.S. aid to Nicaragua (1983)	Y
Reduce dairy price supports (1983)	N
Pass Equal Rights Amendment (1983)	Y
Freeze physicians' fees under Medicare (1984)	N
Bar aid to anti-Sandinista forces in Nicaragua (1984)	Y
Pass bill to revise immigration laws (1984)	N
Cut education spending (1984)	N
Authorize procurement of 21 MX missiles (1985)	N

Interest Group Ratings

Year	ADA	ACA	AFL-CIO	CCUS
1984	85	10	77	38
1983	90	4	94	25
1982	95	13	85	27